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tion is due to the fact that all Japanese steamers have been withdrawn from service and that other vessels are unable to secure freight promptly because of the general feeling of uncertainty and threatened hostilities between Japan and Russia.

The municipal health office reports for the week: Smallpox, 2 cases and 16 deaths; enteric fever, 3 cases; diphtheria, 6 deaths; and tuberculosis, 65 deaths. Total mortality, 4 foreigners and 150 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outposts.

Immigrant for San Francisco recommended for rejection.

One immigrant per steamship *Doric* for San Francisco recommended, February 2, for rejection.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—British steamer Kelvingrove from South American ports sent to Mariel quarantine station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, February 25, as follows: During the week ended February 20, 1904, bills of health were issued to three vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

No quarantinable disease has appeared at this port during this week. The mortuary report for the ten days of this month, ended February 20, has not yet been received.

The steamship *Kelvingrove* arrived at this port on February 22 from Buenos Ayres and Para, Brazil, with bill of health from the American consul in Para, stating there was bubonic plague existing at that port. The ship was sent to Mariel for fumigation and no cargo discharged here.

Report from Habana—Precautionary detention of British steamship Kelvingrove from South American ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, February 26, as follows: Week ended February 20, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	20
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	708
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	740
Pieces of freight passed	310

I have been informed by the chief quarantine officer of the Cuban service, Dr. Hugo Roberts, that the English steamship *Kelvingrove* arrived at the port of Cienfuegos on February 22, 1904, from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Para and Santa Lucia, and on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague at Para the vessel was quarantined at Cienfuegos, and later directed to proceed to Mariel Quarantine Station for disinfection. There was no sickness reported on board of the ship, this action being solely precautionary.

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended February 20, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	17
Pneumonia	4
Bronchitis	3
Enteric fever	2
Meningitis	8
Enteritis	1
Cancer	1
Tetanus	1
Measles	1

Total deaths from all causes, 96.

Report from Matanzas—Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 1, as follows:

During the week ended February 26, 1904, 2 bills of health were issued to vessels bound for the United States, in good sanitary condition.

No infectious or contagious disease, or any of quarantinable nature, has been reported within this district during the week. The case of leprosy in a prisoner, mentioned in my previous report, is still in the civil hospital of this city, awaiting a trial before being transferred to Habana.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the last nine days of February, 1904.

	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Enteritis	4	105
Meningitis	2	61
Enteritis (above 2 years of age)	1	106
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	112
Tuberculosis	7	29
Senility	1	154
Cancer of the stomach	1	40
Hemorrhage, cerebral	2	64
Pneumonia	1	72
Cardiac disease (undetermined)	1	92
Total	21

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 15.96.

History of leprosy cases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 26, as follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following history of the 2 cases of leprosy held under provisional observation at the civil hospital of this city since February 17, 1904:

Case No. 1.—Florentino Sosa, white, a native of Corral Falso, province of Matanzas, Cuba, 47 years of age, single, and without any children. He states that father and mother are both living and enjoying good health. With the exception of one of his brothers, who is at present suffering from same affection at home, he knows of no other instance among either his near or distant relatives that would indicate any hereditary tendency. He also denies having been in contact with other cases of leprosy by which he could have become infected. Sosa is a farmer by occupation, was born and raised in the country, where